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telescope on Saturday night last (March 7), the other drawn accurately from the *Nautical Almanac* data. It will be seen at a glance that the latter drawing shows the ball of the planet notably smaller than it appears in the telescope. The most striking illustration of this is seen in the case of the interval between Cassini's division and the south pole of the planet. In reality *Saturn's* south pole just touches this division. In the diagram laid down to scale a very notable gap exists between them. What is wrong in the data I leave others to determine.

Forest Lodge, Maresfield, Uckfield:
1885, *March* 12.

Report of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh.

Appendix.—Since the publication of the Annual Report, the Government have authorised the Astronomer Royal for Scotland to proceed forthwith in the printing of the Edinburgh Star Catalogue. All the remaining MSS. have therefore been sent to Messrs. Neill & Co. for printing, and it is confidently expected that within the next two years this important Star Catalogue will be in the hands of astronomers.

Note on the Transit of Jupiter's Satellite IV., seen at Clapham, 1885, February 27. By Edmund J. Spitta.

The transit of Satellite IV. was observed here both with the 10-inch Calver Reflector and the $3\frac{1}{8}$-inch Tully Refractor, as well as the continual interruption from clouds would permit. Actual ingress was not seen, but at 9.45, during a wave of fine definition and entire absence of cumuli, the satellite appeared in transit perfectly black and round, projected on the edge of a large white spot without the confines of the neighbouring belt, which spot preceded the satellite. At 10.20, during another fair time, the satellite was seen again, intensely black but decidedly oval, with the longer axis parallel to the belts. The Refractor did not show the blackness as well as the Reflector, but possibly the difference in aperture was sufficient to account for this. On using the occulting eyepiece no perceptible change in the blackness or position of the longer axis was noticeable, and clouds prevented verifying the oval appearance in the Refractor. The Reflector was used on the west side of the polar axis, and the Refractor was a zodiacal Equatorial.

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Phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites, and Occultations of Stars by the Moon, observed at Stonyhurst, 1884.

By the Rev. S. J. Perry.

	Sat.	Phenomena.	G.M.T.	Corr. of N.A.	Observer.	Remarks.
			h m s	m s		
1884, Jan. 20	2	Oc. R. First seen	8 35 19·9		S. J. P.	Fair.
		Bisection	36 25·7			
		External contact	39 15·0			
31	1	Tr. E. Internal contact	10 50 11·0		W. C.	Planet very tremulous.
		Bisection	52 21·0			
		External contact	54 51·3			
Feb. 2	3	Oc. D. External contact	10 55 21·4		J. R.	Good.
		Bisection	59 47·9			
		Last seen	11 3 23·4			
22	1	Oc. D. External contact	10 54 8·7		W. C.	Fair.
		Bisection	55 23·2			
		Last seen	56 41·2			
24	1	Ec. R. First seen	8 28 57·1	−0 12·9	W. C.	Good.
		Half light	30 9·6			
		Full light	31 32·6			
Mar. 15	2	Tr. E. Internal contact	7 58 37·3		S. J. P.	Thin clouds passing.
		Bisection	8 1 33·5			
		External contact	3 17·0			
16	1	Oc. D. External contact	10 46 11·6		W. C.	Planet very unsteady.
		Bisection	48 6·6			

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